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(54) Title: USE OF A BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL CONTAINING THREE-DIMENSIONAL SCAFFOLDS OF HYALURONIC ACID DERIVATIVES FOR THE PREPARATION OF IMPLANTS IN ARTHROSCOPY AND KIT FOR INSTRUMENTS FOR IMPLANTING SAID BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL BY ARTHROSCOPY

(57) Abstract: Use of a biological material containing cells supported on three-dimensional scaffolds containing at least one hyaluronic acid derivative for the preparation of grafts suitable for application by arthroscopy, and a kit of surgical instruments for implanting said biological material by arthroscopy.

USE OF A BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL CONTAINING THREE-DIMENSIONAL SCAFFOLDS OF HYALURONIC ACID DERIVATIVES FOR THE PREPARATION OF IMPLANTS IN ARTHROSCOPY AND KIT FOR INSTRUMENTS FOR IMPLANTING SAID BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL BY ARTHROSCOPY.

5 **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention concerns the use of biological material containing cells supported on three-dimensional scaffolds which comprise at least one hyaluronic acid derivative for the preparation of grafts suitable for application by arthroscopy, and a kit for surgical instruments for implanting said biological material by 10 arthroscopy.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The aim of joint cartilage repair is to restore the integrity of the joint surface, reduce pain and prevent any further deterioration of the tissues.

Joint cartilage is a tissue which allows virtually frictionless movement of the joint. 15 Its particular biological characteristics enable the joint to absorb forces at least five times greater than the body's weight. The joint cartilage, or hyaline, has a very limited capacity for self-repair, so the type of cartilage that is spontaneously regenerated after damage does not possess the same characteristics as the original tissue. It is known as fibrocartilage and has no properties of lubrication or 20 absorption of mechanical shock. The final phase of hyaline cartilage degeneration is accompanied by pain and limited mobility that may cause locking of the joint. In the long term, the degenerative process may even cause the onset of complications such as osteoarthritis. In the most severe cases, the joint, usually the knee, has to be replaced with a metal prosthesis. This is a costly procedure 25 and is not even permanent because many prostheses have to be changed after about 10-15 years. For this reason, knee replacements are only performed as a last resort in patients of under 50 years old. Joint cartilage lesions are currently treated by arthroscopic surgical techniques chiefly aimed at reducing pain, slowing down the degeneration process and, whenever possible, repairing the damage. 30 Many methods have been applied to date to treat cartilage defects, and each of them has certain disadvantages (T. Minas et al. "Current concepts in the treatment of articular cartilage defects", Orthopedics, June 1997, Vol. 20 No. 6). One such

technique involves trimming the margins of the cartilage defect, in other words, débridement of the edges of the lesion by removing any necrotic or diseased tissue. The technique of stimulating the marrow consists in reaching areas of the subchondral bone tissue by abrasion or perforation, thus stimulating the formation 5 of a fibrin clot containing pluripotent stem cells. The clot then differentiates and takes form, giving rise to fibrocartilage repair tissue. The resulting tissue does not, however, have the mechanical properties or physiological or structural characteristics of healthy, lasting joint cartilage.

Another technique consists in implanting a piece of periosteum or perichondrium 10 tissue, taken for example from rib cartilage, into the defect. Initially, this treatment triggers the development of hyaline cartilage, but the repair tissue does not take easily to the surrounding healthy tissues, and subsequently becomes ossified.

Recently, a team of Swedish researchers devised an ex-vivo technique of grafting 15 autologous chondrocytes, where chondrogenic cells are isolated from a small cartilage biopsy, grown *in vitro* and then regrafted in the same subject (M. Brittberg, A. Lindahl, A. Nilsson: "Treatment of deep cartilage defects in the knee with autologous chondrocyte transplantation", N. Eng. J. Med: 1994, 331, 889-895). According to the authors, in the culture phase, the chondrocytes temporarily de-differentiate and multiply under stimulation by suitable growth factors. Once 20 transplanted to the damaged area, they recover their phenotype memory and consequently re-differentiate into chondrocytes able to produce a hyaline-type cartilage matrix. The surgical procedure is actually rather complex. First of all, the operation requires open surgery. Moreover, the cartilage defect must be well located and covered by a lid of periosteum (taken in the course of the same 25 operation). This must be fixed to the cartilage tissue with a watertight seal of suture and fibrin (autologous or allogenic), so as to create a chamber into which the autologous cell suspension can be injected. Indeed, if the chamber is not perfectly sealed, the cells will leak out again and the operation will have failed.

To summarise, the main disadvantages of this procedure are that the operation is 30 difficult to perform, the technique is invasive and the implanted cells are not perfectly differentiated. Autologous and homologous osteochondral grafts involve techniques that are surgically invasive and complex and there is a risk of viral

transmission with the latter.

Other attempts at reconstructing the joint cartilage consist in implanting synthetic scaffolds containing allogenic chondrocytes, and growth factors able to stimulate proliferation of the chondrocytes.

5 The most frequently used synthetic scaffolds are of collagen gel, polyanhydride, polyorthoester, polyglycolic acid and the copolymers thereof. The chief disadvantage of using said scaffolds is represented by an immune response directed towards the implanted material.

There are known chondrocyte cultures in gel-scaffolds constituted by agarose, 10 hyaluronic acid, fibrin glue, collagen and alginate.

However, said cultures in gel do not provide suitable mechanical stability to remain adhered to the site and allow the reconstruction of the cartilage structure. Moreover, chondrocyte cultures in substances such as fibrin dedifferentiate into cells that are apparently similar to fibroblasts.

15 Lastly, although the gels constituted by substances such as agarose induce chondrocyte redifferentiation, the use of this compound has not been approved for internal application in humans.

As previously described joint cartilage defects have also been treated with isolated 20 chondrocyte suspensions in the absence of supporting scaffolds. It is thought, however, that chondrocytes lose their viability and/or do not remain in the defect, and that they form fibrocartilage or islets of cartilage immersed in fibrous tissue (US patent No. 5,723,331).

To overcome this problem, the Applicant has devised injectable compositions 25 containing chondrocytes or cells of bone marrow stroma dispersed in a matrix containing at least one hyaluronic acid derivative (PCT patent application, publication No. WO00/37124).

As is known, hyaluronic acid plays a vital role in many biological processes, such as tissue hydration, proteoglycan organisation, cell differentiation, proliferation and angiogenesis (J. Aigner et al. L. Biomed. Mater. Res. 1998, 42, 172-181).

30 Also known is the use of hyaluronic acid derivatives prepared as described in EP patent No. 0216453 B1 for the preparation of three-dimensional scaffolds in the form of non-woven fabrics, membranes, sponges, granules, microspheres, tubes,

gauzes, for the *in vitro* growth of stem and mesenchymal cells (PCT patent application publication No. WO 97/18842), in the form of a nonwoven fabric associated with a perforated membrane for the growth *in vitro* of fibroblasts and keratinocytes (PCT patent application No. WO 96/33750 and in the form of a nonwoven fabric for the growth of chondrocytes (J. Aigner et al. L. Biomed. Mater Res. 1998, 42, 172-181).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The Applicant has now found, surprisingly, that it is possible to use to effect three-dimensional matrices based on hyaluronic acid derivatives as scaffolds for cellular material for implantation in patients at arthroscopy, and that the use of such matrices solves the above problems involved in arthroscopic techniques.

The use of biocompatible and bioresorbable three-dimensional matrices based on hyaluronic acid on which cells are grown represents a huge step forward in arthroscopic techniques. Indeed, the cells begin to differentiate into chondrocytes while they are still growing on the matrix, because of the three-dimensional stimulation and the presence of suitable growth factors. Cell differentiation with the production of abundant hyaline matrix then continues in the lesion after grafting.

The fact that the cells are already mounted, before implantation, on a three-dimensional scaffold with hyaluronic acid's known properties of biocompatibility and bioresorption eliminates the need for a periosteal flap to be sealed over the defect to form a watertight lid, because the only covering the defect requires is one that will hold the graft in place until it has taken to the surrounding cartilage tissue. All that is required, therefore, is a fibrin sealant (autologous or allogenic), or another biological glue, for a limited length of time. The fact that there is no longer any need for a flap of periosteum represents another major advantage: the arthrotomy technique used in the Swedish model can be substituted with the less invasive and more economical arthroscopy.

Subject of the present invention is therefore the use of a biological material containing cells grown on three-dimensional matrices containing at least one hyaluronic acid derivative for the preparation of implantations suitable for application by the arthroscopic technique.

The present invention further relates to a kit of surgical instruments for implanting

the aforementioned biological material, said kit comprising:

- a) a sterilisation tray;
- b) a cannula with relative sterile valves to be used as a guide to give access, during arthroscopy, to the set of instruments listed hereafter;
- 5 c) a mapper-sampler, constituted by a hollow, cylindrical tube, used to circumscribe the cartilage lesion by creating a circular imprint, and to take cartilage tissue in the same circular form and of the same dimension as the imprint;
- d) a guide wire that is fixed with the aid of a drill to the centre of the lesion, to 10 guarantee stability to the cutter during use;
- e) a concave, hollow cutter-abrasor used to create, within the margins of the imprint made by the mapper-sampler, the site in which the bio-engineered cellular support will subsequently be implanted;
- f) a hollow plunger to be introduced into the mapper-sampler to push the bio- 15 engineered cellular support into the previously prepared lesion site.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

Figures 1 and 2 show the results of Examples 3 and 4 insofar as it concerns the recovery of cellular viability expressed as optical density respectively in the form of bar charts, where said optical density is reported on the co-ordinate at 470 nm 20 expressed in absolute unit measured with a FLOW spectrophotometer.

Figure 3(I) represents respectively a schematic lateral view Fig.3(II) a schematic cross section view along A-A of the mappler sampler .

Figure 4(I) represents respectively a schematic lateral view and Fig.4(II) a schematic cross section view along B-B of the hollow plunger.

25 Figure 5(I) represents respectively a schematic lateral view, Fig. 5(II) a schematic cross section view along A-A , Fig.5(III) a frontal view and Fig.5(IV) a schematic and enlarged (3:1) frontal view of the concave hollow cutter –abrasor.

Figures 6(I) and 6(II) show a schematic representation of the mapper-sampler, while creating an imprint around the lesion.

30 Figures 7(I) and 7(II) show a schematic representation of the cutter stabilised by the guide wire fixed to the centre of the lesion, while functioning.

Figure 8 shows a schematic representation of the mapper-sampler complete with

the plunger as it places the biological material comprising cells grown on a three-dimensional scaffold that has previously been cut out by the cutter.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Of all the hyaluronic acid derivatives that can be used in the three-dimensional

5 scaffolds according to the present invention, the following are the ones of choice:
hyaluronic acid esters wherein part or all of the carboxy functions are esterified
with alcohols of the aliphatic, aromatic, arylaliphatic, cycloaliphatic or heterocyclic
series (EP 0216453 B1);

10 crosslinked esters of hyaluronic acid wherein part or all of the carboxy functions
are esterified with the alcoholic functions of the same polysaccharide chain or
other chains (EP 0341745 B1);

15 crosslinked esters of hyaluronic acid wherein part or all of the carboxy functions
are esterified with polyalcohols of the aliphatic, aromatic, arylaliphatic,
cycloaliphatic, heterocyclic series, generating crosslinking by means of spacer
chains (EP 0265116 B1);

hemiesters of succinic acid or heavy metal salts of the hemiesters of succinic acid
with hyaluronic acid or with partial or total esters of hyaluronic acid (WO
96/357207);

20 O-sulphated derivatives of hyaluronic acid (WO 95/25751) or N-sulphated
derivatives of hyaluronic acid (WO 98/01973);

Quaternary ammonium salts, for example salts with tetrabutylammonium and
phenyltrimethylammonium, of hyaluronic acid or the derivatives thereof chosen
from the group formed by N-sulphated hyaluronic acid, O-sulphated hyaluronic
acid, the hemiesters of succinic acid with hyaluronic acid, possibly partially salified
25 with heavy metals;

O-sulphated or N-sulphated hyaluronic acid and the derivatives thereof covalently
bound to polyurethane (WO 99/43728).

The present three-dimensional scaffolds may also contain an association of
several kinds of hyaluronic acid derivatives, and may be in various forms, such as
30 nonwoven fabric as described in US 5,520,916, meshes according to patent No.
EP216453B1, perforated membranes as described in EP462426B1; unperforated
membranes as in EP 216453B1, and sponges as described in EP 216453B1.

Such matrices may also include associations of natural, semisynthetic or synthetic polymers.

Natural polymers that can be used according to the present invention are, for example, collagen, co-precipitates of collagen and glycosaminoglycans, cellulose, 5 polysaccharides in the form of gels such as chitin, chitosan, pectin or pectic acid, agar, agarose, xanthane, gellan, alginic acid or alginates, polymannan or polyglycans, starch, natural gums.

The semisynthetic polymers may be, for example, chosen from the group consisting of collagen crosslinked with agents such as aldehydes or precursors of 10 thereof, dicarboxylic acids or their halogenides, diamines, derivatives of cellulose, hyaluronic acid, chitin or chitosan, gellan, xanthane, pectin or pectic acid, polyglycans, polymannan, agar, agarose, natural gum and glycosaminoglycans.

Lastly, examples of synthetic polymers that can be used are polylactic acid, 15 polyglycolic acid copolymers or derivatives thereof, polydioxanes, polyphosphazenes, polysulphonic resins, polyurethanes and PTFE.

The present three-dimensional scaffolds may also include pharmaceutically or biologically active ingredients, such as anti-inflammatory agents, antibiotics, growth factors, antimicotics, antimicrobial and antiviral agents.

The cells used to prepare the present biological material were chosen from 20 chondrocytes, osteocytes, mesenchymal cells and stem cells.

The cell culture process used to make the biological material according to the invention is that described by Aigner et al, "Cartilage tissue engineering with novel unwoven structured biomaterial based on hyaluronic acid benzyl ester", J. Biomed. Mat. Res. 1998, 42(2), 172-181.

25 From seven days after seeding on the three-dimensional scaffold based on hyaluronic acid derivatives, and preferably after the fourteenth day, the biological material is ready to be grafted.

The present biological material may be reduced to the size of the cartilage defect with a packer as used in mosaicplasty during the actual grafting process, that is, 30 during surgery immediately before introduction of the surgical instrument. Alternatively, the material can be passed through a cannula, an instrument that is commonly used in arthroscopy or by using the surgical instruments of the kit of

arthroscopy further subject of the present invention.

The biological material according to the invention may also be used to prepare both autologous grafts and allogenic grafts suitable for application by arthroscopic techniques.

5 Another advantage of the present invention lies in the fact that said biological material can be cryopreserved in order to preserve its characteristics of cell viability ready for implantation to be performed at a future time.

The kit of instruments for implanting biological material to be used for arthroscopy according to the present invention was constructed using materials with the
10 preferred characteristic listed below:

The cannula previously listed at item (b) used as a guide to give access in arthroscopy to the set of instruments listed hereafter and represented in Figg. 6(I), 6(II), 8 (indicated with the number 5), is in Aise 316 steel and presents an inside diameter of 11.5 mm and is 111 mm long,. In the aforementioned figures the
15 sterile valves are not indicated.

The mapper-sampler previously listed at item (c), being used to circumscribe the cartilage lesion by creating a circular imprint and to cut out and remove a piece of cartilage tissue of the same shape and size, and represented in the Figg. 3, 6(I), 6(II) and 8 (indicated with the number 1) is a cannula in Aise 316 medical steel,
20 155 mm long, with an outer diameter of 10.5 mm and an inside diameter of 9 mm.

The mappler sampler 1 in the kit according to the present invention is a hollow cylinder large enough to hold the plunger and is further characterised by having a concave tip like the mapper sampler and a control system by which the pressure exercised by the advancing plunger can be interrupted.

25 The guide wire previously listed at item (d), fixed with the aid of a drill to the centre of the lesion to stabilise the cutter during use, and represented in Figure 7(I) (indicated with the number 3) has the diameter of 1 mm.

The concave hollow cutter-abrasor previously listed at item (e), used to create within the margins of the imprint left by the mapper 1 the site in which the
30 biological material to be used in arthroscopy according to the present invention for subsequent grafting and represented in Figg. 5 and 7(I) and 7(II) (indicated with 4) is in Aise 316 medical steel, is 162.5 mm long with an inside diameter of 1.2mm

and an outer diameter of 9.5mm.

The blades of the cutter 4 are concave so that they produce convex surfaces.

The hollow plunger previously listed at item (e) that is introduced into the mapper-sampler 1 to push the biological material to be used in arthroscopy according to 5 the present invention into the previously prepared lesion site and represented in Figg. 4, 6(I), 6(II) and 8, (indicated with the number 2), has a diameter of 5 mm is a hollow cylinder large enough to hold a guide wire and that it has a concave tip like the mapper.

The use of said instruments enables the following operative technique to be 10 performed:

A) a pneumatic tourniquet is placed around the proximal area of the limb the lesion area is identified by arthroscopy,

B) a needle is used to identify a point of entry directly above the lesion,

C) the skin is cut with a scalpel and a cannula 5 is introduced through the point of 15 entry, through which the mapper-cutter 1 will be introduced to make a circular imprint within the lesion, 9 mm in diameter (mapping operation);

D) through the mapper 1 passes the concave, hollow plunger 2, and into this is introduced, in turn, the guide wire of 1 mm diameter, fixed with the help of a drill to the centre of the imprint. This guide wire will serve to stabilise the subsequent 20 cutting operation;

E) both the mapper 1 and the plunger 2 are removed and the concave cutter 4, of the same size as the mapper (1) used earlier, is introduced. Holding the cutter perpendicular to the lesion, the latter is shaped, stopping at the distal point marked on the cutter;

F) using the mapper-sampler 1, the biological material of the dimensions 'mapped' 25 earlier containing cells grown on the bio-engineered, three-dimensional scaffold is prepared and introduced through the cannula (1) complete with its concave plunger 2, thus enabling the biological material to be applied to the lesion,

G) the hollow, concave plunger 2 pushes the scaffold out of the mapper 1 into the 30 convex hollow of the lesion;

I) the joint is repeatedly flexed and straightened to check the stability of the graft,

J) The pneumatic tourniquet is released and the arthroscopic apparatus (optical

and the cannula 5) is removed.

The kit according to the present invention may be used also for implanting the three-dimensional scaffolds containing autologous and/or allogenic cells, which can be constituted by natural, semisynthetic or synthetic polymers, free from 5 hyaluronic acid derivatives.

The natural polymers are chosen from the group formed by collagen, coprecipitates of collagen and glycosaminoglycans, cellulose, polysaccharides in the form of gels such as chitin, chitosan, pectin or pectic acid, agar, agarose, xanthane, gellan, alginic acid or alginates, polymannans or polyglycans, starch 10 and natural gums.

The following are the semisynthetic polymers of choice: collagen crosslinked with agents such as aldehydes or precursors thereof, dicarboxylic acids or their halides, diamines, derivatives of cellulose, hyaluronic acid, chitin, chitosan, gellan, xanthane, pectin or pectic acid, polyglycans, polymannan, agar, agarose, natural 15 gum and glycosaminoglycans.

The synthetic polymers are chosen from the group formed by polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, the copolymers or derivatives thereof, polydioxanes, polyphosphazenes, polysulphonic resins, polyurethanes and PTFE.

Moreover, the three-dimensional scaffolds according to the present invention may 20 contain, besides cells, pharmaceutically or biologically active substances such as anti-inflammatory agents, antibiotics, growth factors, antimicotic or antiviral agents, and they may be cryopreserved to preserve their characteristics of cell viability ready for subsequent grafting by arthroscopy using the set of instruments claimed hereafter.

25 The following examples are for illustrative purposes and do not limit the scope of the present invention.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of the biological material

The cell culture process is described in Brun et al., "Chondrocyte aggregation and 30 reorganisation into three dimensional scaffolds", J. Biomed. Mater. Res. 1998, 46, 337-346. Cartilage tissue taken from a non-weight-bearing area marginal to the lesion is detached by treatment with type-II collagenase, and the cells thus

obtained are seeded in dishes containing HAM's F12 medium supplemented with foetal calf serum, 1% streptomycin-penicillin, 1% glutamine and with the following trophic factors, each of which in a quantity ranging between 1 and 10 ng/ml: TGF β 1, recombinant human EGF, recombinant human insulin and recombinant human bFGF.

5 The cells are grown *in vitro* from one to four serial passages, then seeded on HYALOGRAFT®C (a non-woven fabric based on HYAFF®11t – total benzyl ester of hyaluronic acid), at a cell density of between 0.5×10^6 and 4×10^6 cells/cm², and the culture medium described above. At each change of medium (2-10 ml
10 every 48-72 hours) 50 μ g/ml of ascorbic acid is added.

EXAMPLE 2

Valuation of cell viability by the MTT test

Cell viability of the biological material is determined by incorporation of the vital MTT dye (F. Dezinot, R. Lang "Rapid colorimetric assay for cell growth and
15 survival. Modification to the tetrazolium dye procedure giving improved sensitivity and reliability" J. Immunol. Methods, 1986, 22 (89), 271-277). A solution prepared by dissolving 0.5 mg/ml of MTT in phosphate buffer, pH 7.2 (PBS) is added to the test material and placed in an incubator set at 37°C for 4 hours. Once incubation is complete, the MTT solution is aspirated, the material washed several times with
20 PBS, after which 5 ml of extracting solution constituted by 10% dimethylsulphoxide in isopropyl alcohol is added. After centrifugation, the absorbance of the supernatant is determined by a spectrophotometric reading at 470 nm.

EXAMPLE 3

Verification of cell viability recovery after passage through a cannula

25 The MTT test as described in Example 2 is used to verify cell viability recovery after passage through a cannula, an instrument commonly used in arthroscopy and used here to place the biological material.

The results are reported in Figure 1, which shows cell viability recovery relative to
30 a bio-engineered cartilage construction (Hyalograft®C, dimensions 2 x 2 cm), prepared as described in Example 1. After 72 hours in its packaging, that is, in conditions of maximum metabolic stress, the biomaterial was gently extruded through a cannula with a diameter of 9mm. It was found that the passage through

the hollow of the cannula does not modify the cell viability of the present material.

EXAMPLE 4

Verification of cell viability recovery after packing with a mosaicplasty packer

Once again using the MTT test as described above in Example 2, the viability of a bio-engineered construction reduced to the desired dimensions with a packing instrument as used in mosaicplasty, thus mimicking the conditions in which bio-engineered material is reduced in size to fit a cartilage defect for grafting, that is, during surgery, immediately before its insertion with the surgical instrument.

In this experiment, a cellular construction was kept in its packaging until the expiry date of the product (72 hours), then divided into sections 9 mm in diameter with a packer used in mosaicplasty. The viability of the single pieces was normalised by surface unit, and compared with the residue biological material.

Figure 2 shows the results of this experiment.

The cell viability tests described above demonstrated that the application by arthroscopy of the present material, that is, biological constructs that have reached their expiry deadline (72 hours) in conditions of maximum metabolic stress, does not influence their biological qualities. This is regardless of the type of surgical instrument used to reduce the material and the packaging conditions of the product.

The invention being thus described, it is clear that the materials and methods used can be modified in various ways. Such modifications are not to be considered as divergences from the spirit and purpose of the invention and any such modification which would appear evident to an expert in the field comes within the scope of the following claims:

CLAIMS

1. Use of a biological material containing cells supported on three-dimensional scaffolds, said scaffolds comprising at least one hyaluronic acid derivative for the preparation of autologous and/or allogenic grafts suitable for implantation by arthroscopic techniques.
5
2. The use according to claim 1, wherein said autologous and/or allogenic cells are chosen from the group consisting of chondrocytes, osteocytes, mesenchymal and stem cells.
3. The use according to anyone of claims 1-2, wherein said three-dimensional scaffolds further comprise natural, semisynthetic or synthetic polymers.
10
4. The use according to claim 3, wherein said natural polymers are chosen from the group consisting of collagen, coprecipitates of collagen and glycosaminoglycans, cellulose, polysaccharides in the form of gels such as chitin, chitosan, pectin or pectic acid, agar, agarose, xanthane, gellan, alginic acid or alginates, polymannan or polyglycans, starch and natural gums.
15
5. The use according to claim 3, wherein said semisynthetic polymers are chosen from the group consisting of collagen crosslinked with agents such as aldehydes or precursors thereof, dicarboxylic acids or their halides, diamines, derivatives of cellulose, hyaluronic acid, chitin or chitosan, gellan, xanthane, pectin or pectic acid, polyglycans, polymannan, agar, agarose, natural gum or glycosaminoglycans.
20
6. The use according to claim 3, wherein said synthetic polymers are chosen from the group consisting of polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, copolymers or derivatives thereof, polydioxanes, polyphosphazenes, polysulphonic resins, polyurethanes and PTFE.
25
7. The use according to anyone of claims 1-6 wherein said hyaluronic acid derivatives are selected from the group consisting of:
 - i) esters of hyaluronic acid wherein part or all of the carboxy functions are esterified with alcohols of the aliphatic, aromatic, arylaliphatic, cycloaliphatic or heterocyclic series;
 - 30 ii) crosslinked esters of hyaluronic acid wherein part or all of the carboxy functions are esterified with the alcoholic functions of the same

polysaccharide chain or other chains;

iii) crosslinked esters of hyaluronic acid wherein part or all of the carboxy functions are esterified with polyalcohols of the aliphatic, aromatic, arylaliphatic, cycloaliphatic, heterocyclic series, generating crosslinking by means of spacer chains;

iv) wherein said hyaluronic acid derivative is chosen from the hemiesters of succinic acid or heavy metal salts of the hemiesters of succinic acid with hyaluronic acid or partial or total esters of hyaluronic acid;

v) O-sulphated or N-sulphated derivatives of hyaluronic acid,

vi) a quaternary ammonium salt of hyaluronic acid or the derivatives thereof chosen from the group consisting of O-sulphated or N-sulphated derivatives of hyaluronic acid or hemiesters of succinic acid with hyaluronic acid possibly partially salified with heavy metals;

vii) O-sulphated or N-sulphated hyaluronic acid and the derivatives thereof covalently bound to polyurethane;

8. The use according to anyone of claims 1-7 wherein said three-dimensional scaffolds consist of at least one hyaluronic acid derivative.

9. The use according to claim 8, wherein said scaffolds are in the form of a non woven fabric.

20 10. The use according to claim 8 wherein said scaffolds are in meshes form.

11. The use according to claim 8, wherein said scaffolds are in the form of unperforated membranes.

12. The use according to claim 8, wherein said scaffolds are in the form of perforated membranes.

25 13. The use according to claim 8, wherein said scaffolds are in the form of sponges.

14. The use according to anyone of claims 1-13, in association with pharmaceutically or biologically active ingredients.

15. Use of a biological material according to anyone of claims 1-3, wherein said 30 biological material has previously been cryopreserved in order to preserve the characteristics of cell viability ready for grafts to be performed at a future time.

16. A kit of surgical instruments for implanting by arthroscopic surgery:

α) the biological material whose use is claimed in anyone of claims 1-15 or
β) a biological material containing cells grown on three-dimensional-bio-engineered scaffolds free from hyaluronic acid derivatives

said kit comprising:

- 5 a) a sterilisation tray;
- b) a cannula (5) with relative sterile valves used as a guide in arthroscopy giving access to the instruments listed hereafter;
- 10 c) a mapper-sampler (1) constituted by a hollow tube, used to circumscribe the lesion creating a circular imprint and at the same time to take a piece of cartilage tissue in the same circular shape and of the same dimensions as the imprint;
- 15 d) a guide wire (3) that is fixed by means of a drill to the centre of the lesion to guarantee stability to the cutter -abrasor (4) while it is in action;
- e) a cutter-abrasor (4) to create within the margins of the imprint made by the mapper-sampler (1) the site in which the biological material (α) or the biological material (β) will subsequently be implanted;
- f) a hollow plunger (2) that is introduced inside the mapper (1) to push: the biological material, the biological material (α) or the biological material (β) into the previously prepared lesion.

20 17. The kit according to claim 16 wherein the mapper-sampler (1) is hollow so that the plunger can be inserted into it, it has a concave tip that adheres to the circular surface of the joint and has a control system by which the pressure exercised by the advancing plunger can be interrupted.

25 18. The kit according to claim 16, wherein the plunger (2) is a hollow cylinder large enough to hold a guide wire and that it has a concave tip like the mapper.

19. The kit according to claim 16, the blades of the cutter (4) are concave so that they produce convex surfaces.

20. The kit according to claim anyone of claims 16-19, wherein the cells of said biological material (β) are autologous and/or allogenic and are chosen from the group consisting of chondrocytes, osteocytes, mesenchymal and stem cells.

30 21. The kit according to anyone of claims 16-19 wherein the three-dimensional scaffold of the biological material (β) contain natural, semisynthetic or

synthetic polymers.

22. The kit according to claim 21 wherein said natural polymers are chosen from the group consisting of collagen, coprecipitates of collagen and glycosaminoglycans, cellulose, polysaccharides in the form of gels such as chitin, chitosan, pectin or pectic acid, agar, agarose, xanthane, gellan, alginic acid or alginates, polymannans or polyglycans, starch or natural gums.

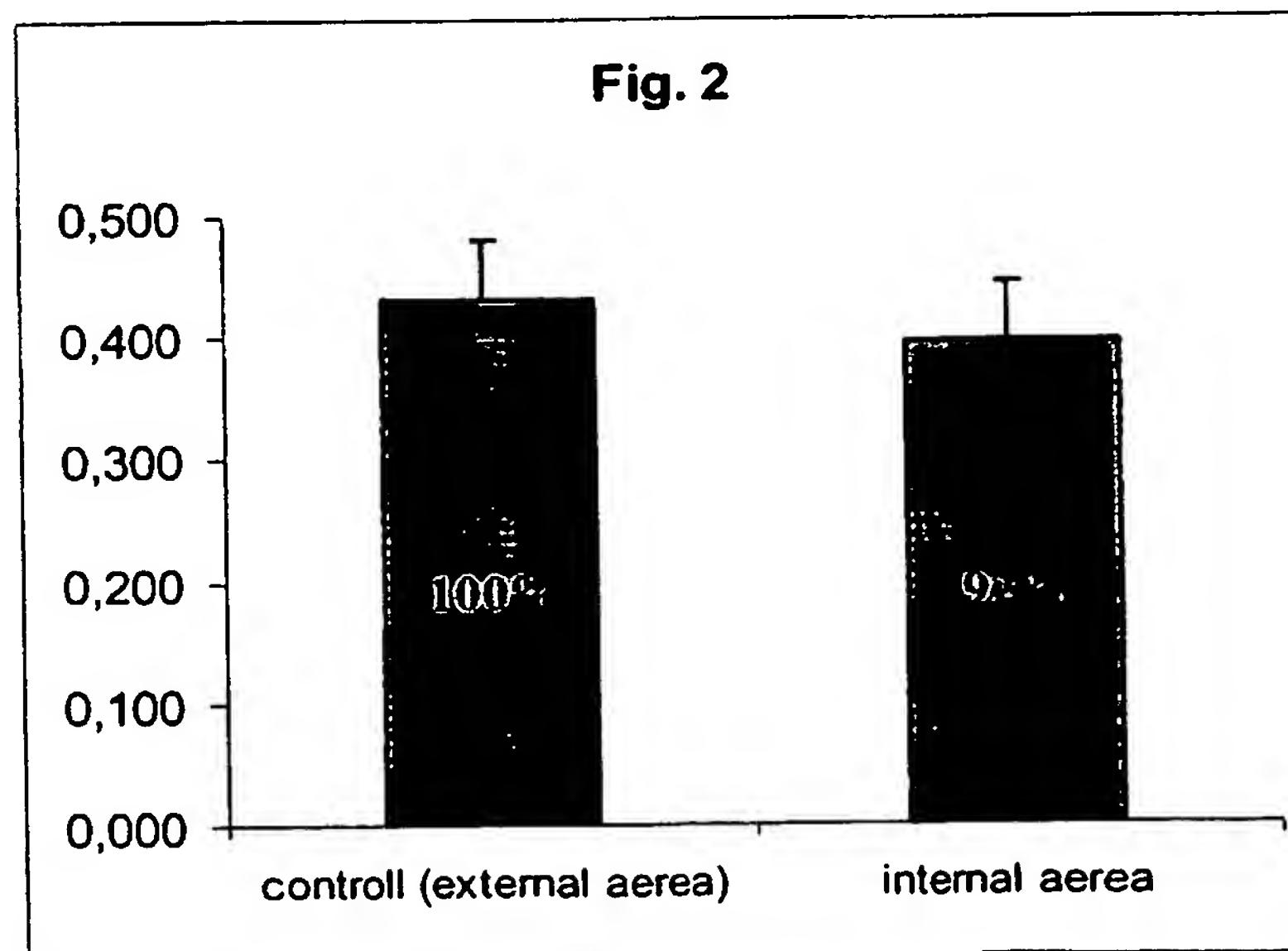
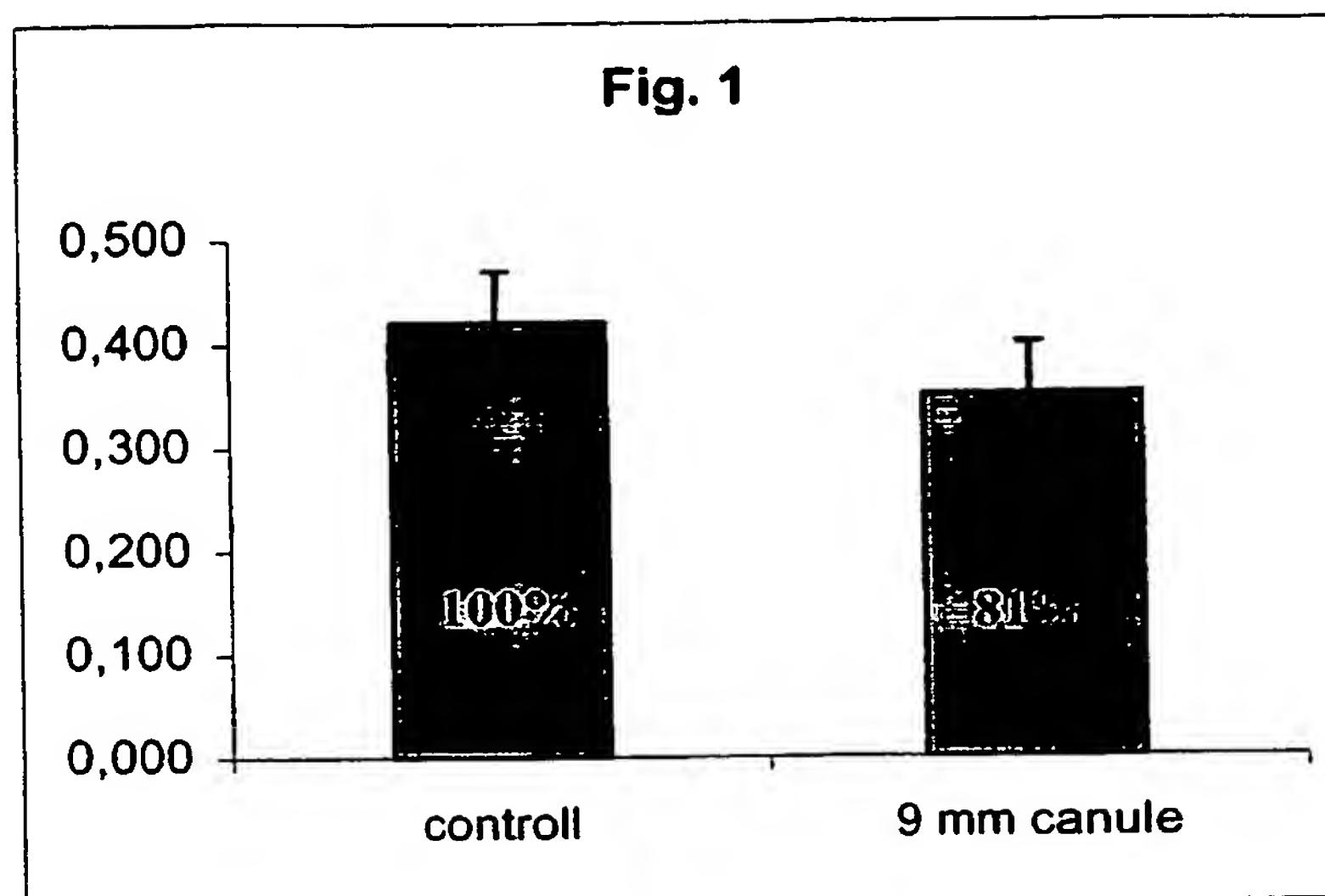
5 23. The kit according to claim 21 wherein said semisynthetic polymers are chosen from the group consisting of collagen crosslinked with agents such as aldehydes or precursors thereof, dicarboxylic acids or their halides, diamines, derivatives of cellulose, hyaluronic acid, chitin or chitosan, gellan, xanthane, 10 pectin or pectic acid, polyglycans, polymannan, agar, agarose, natural gum and glycosaminoglycans.

15 24. The kit according to claim 21 wherein said synthetic polymers are chosen from the group consisting of polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, copolymers or derivatives thereof, polydioxanes, polyphosphazenes, polysulphonic resins, polyurethane and PTFE.

25. The kit according to anyone of claims 16-24 wherein said biological material (β) further comprises pharmaceutically or biologically active ingredients.

20 26. The kit according to claim 25, wherein said pharmaceutically or biologically active ingredients are chosen from the group consisting of anti-inflammatory agents, antibiotics, growth factors, antimicotics and antiviral agents.

27. The kit according to anyone of claims 16-26 wherein said biological material (β) has been cryopreserved in order to maintain its characteristics of cell viability in view of future grafts to be performed by arthroscopy.



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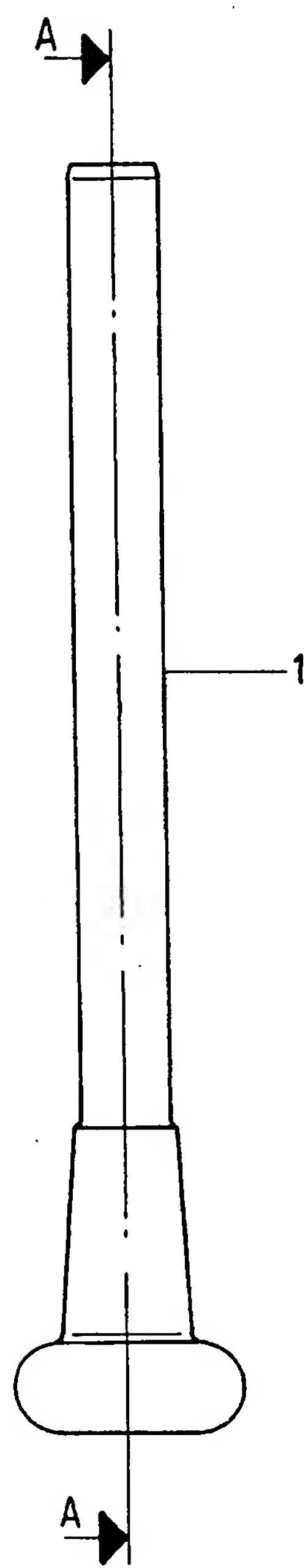


Fig. 3 (I)

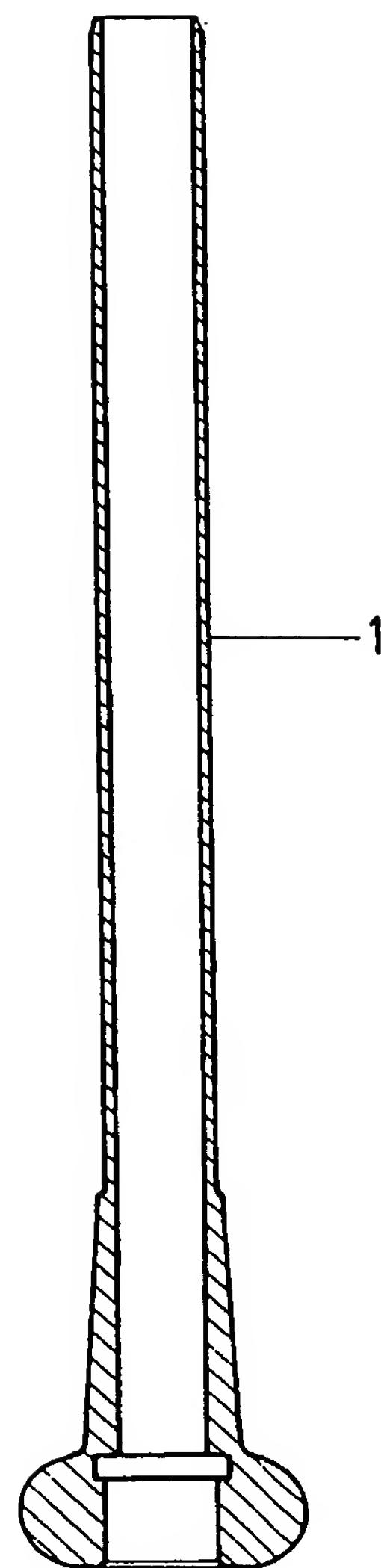


Fig. 3 (II)

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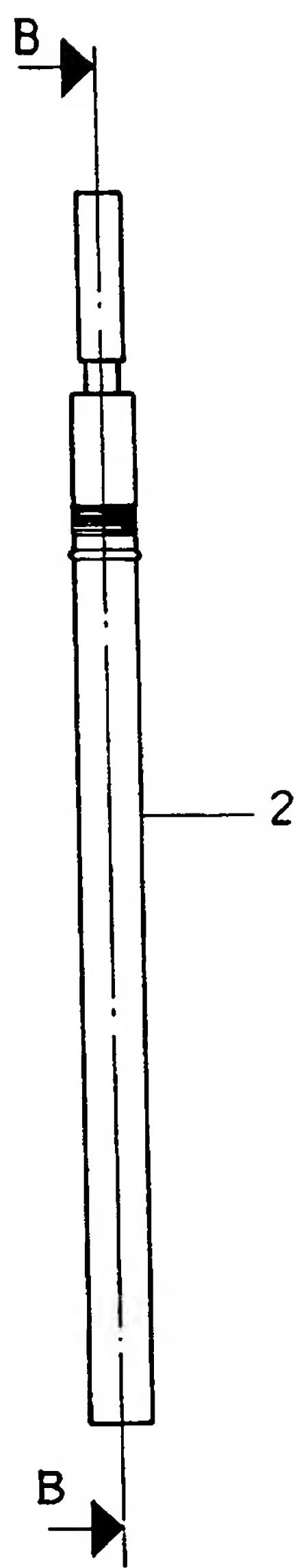


Fig. 4 (I)

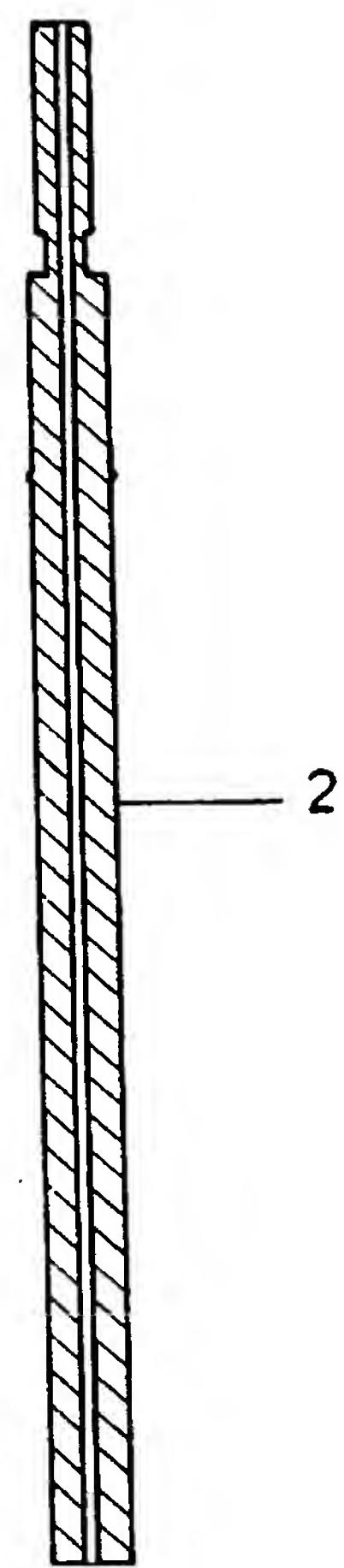


Fig. 4 (II)

FIG. 5 (I)

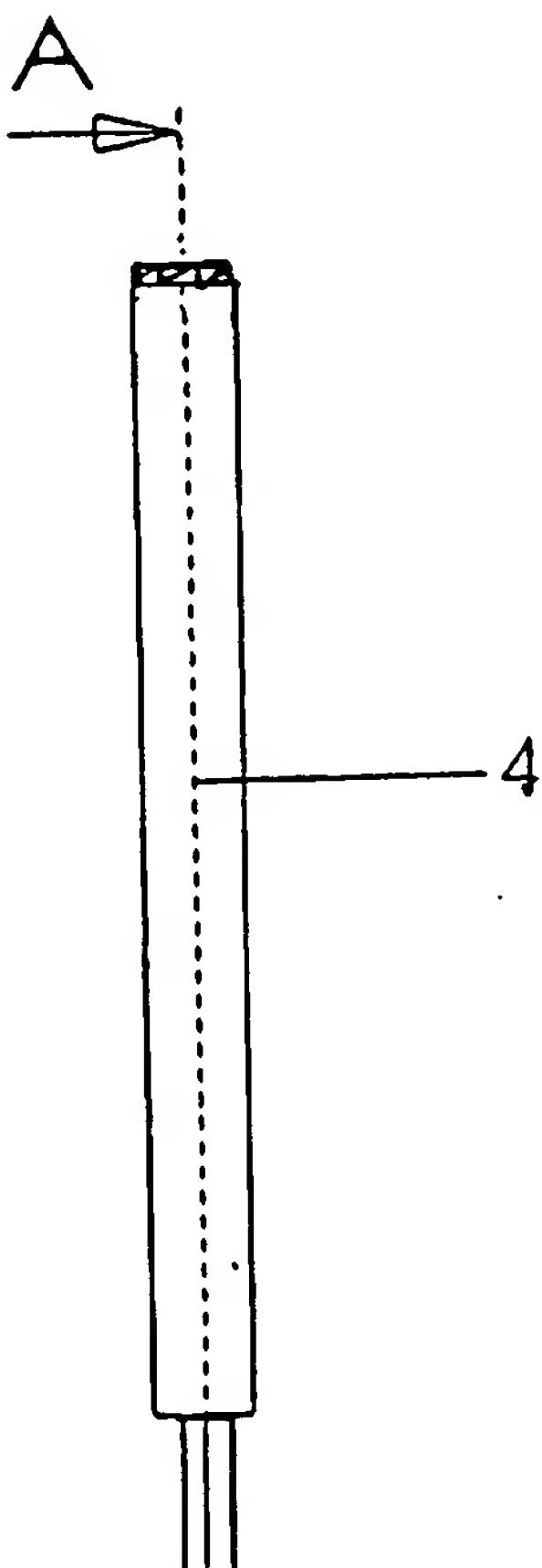


FIG. 5 (II)

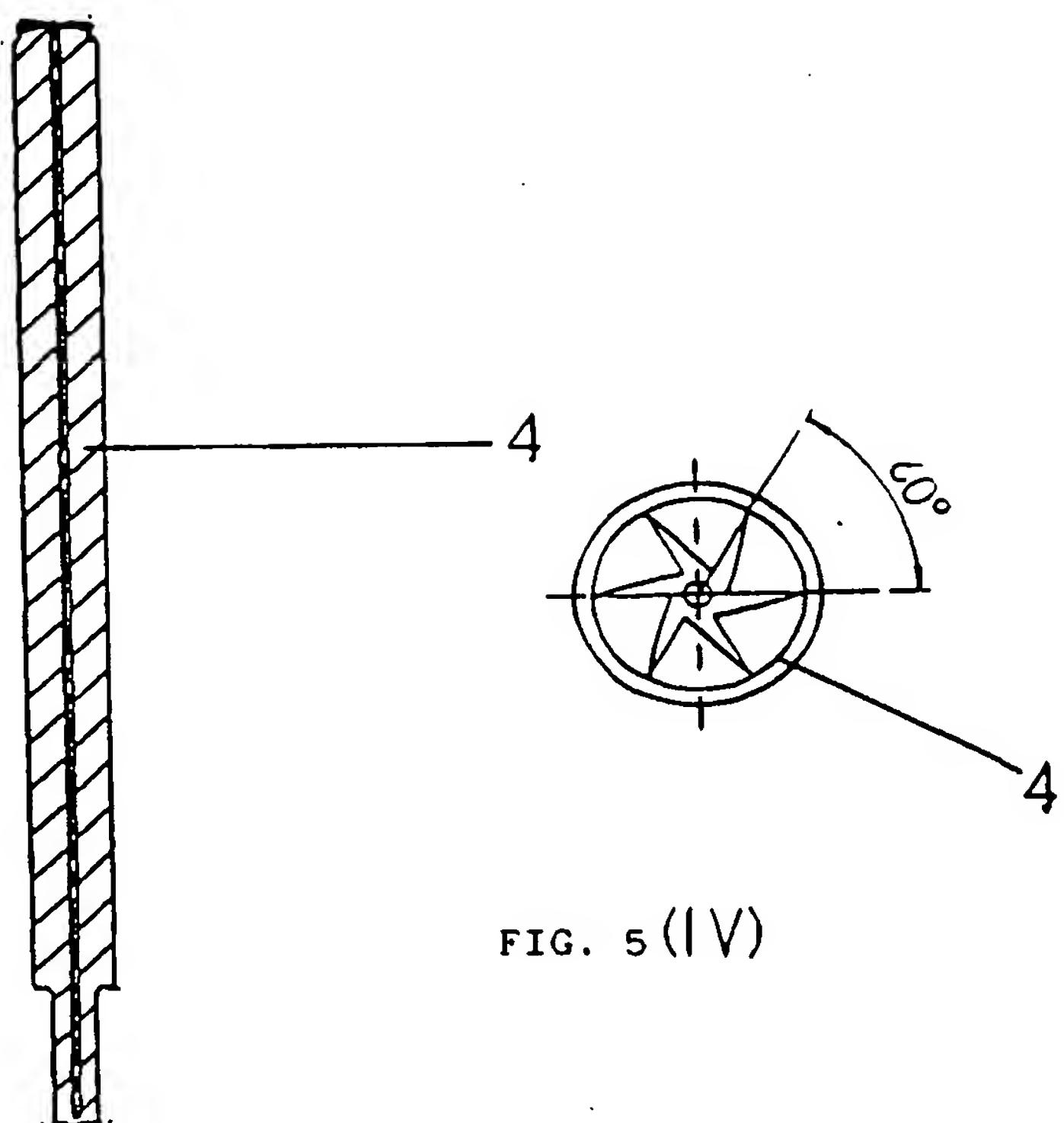


FIG. 5 (IV)

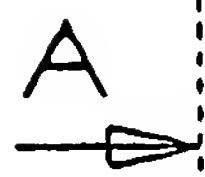


FIG. 5 (III)



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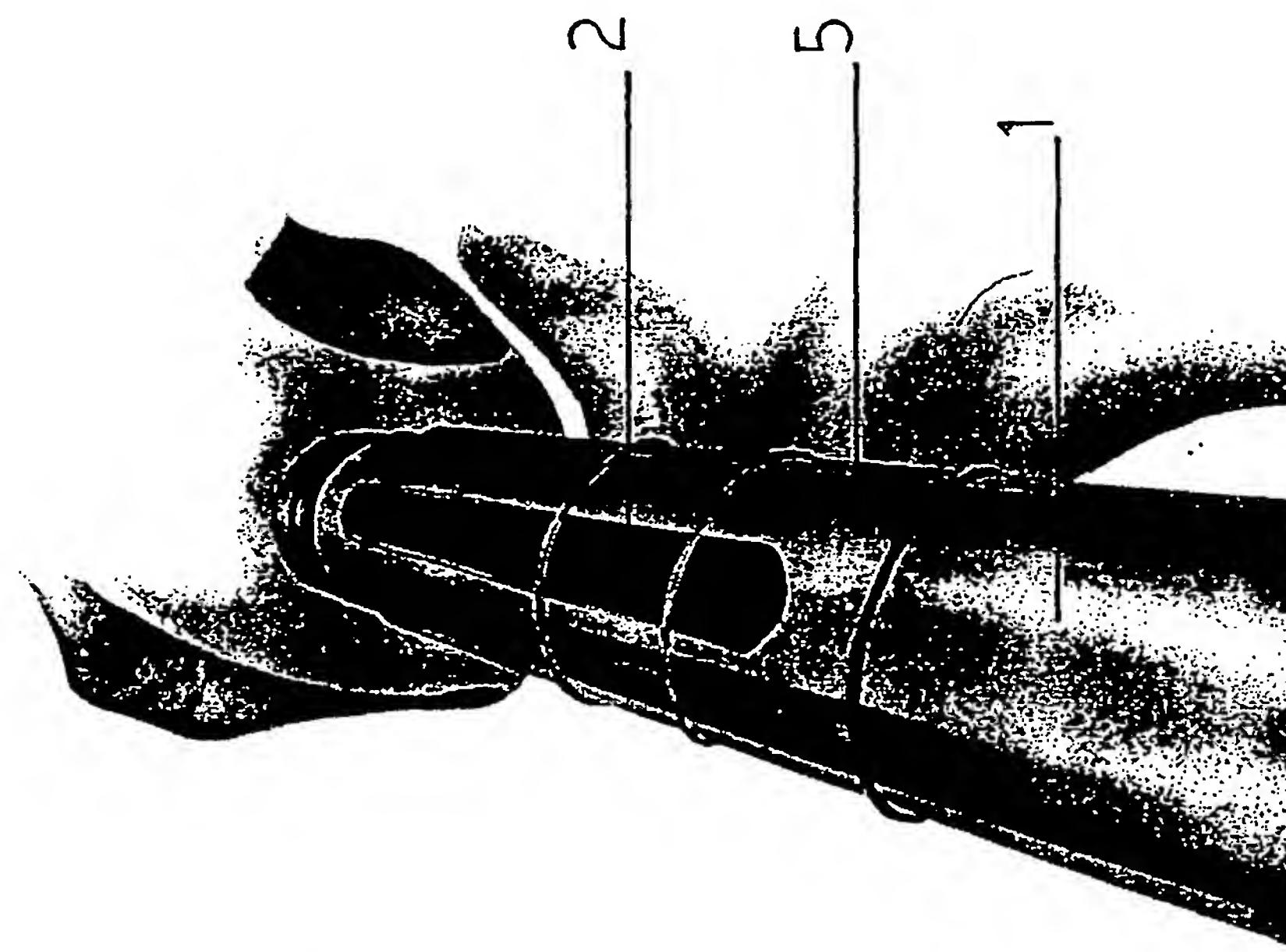


FIG. 6 (II)

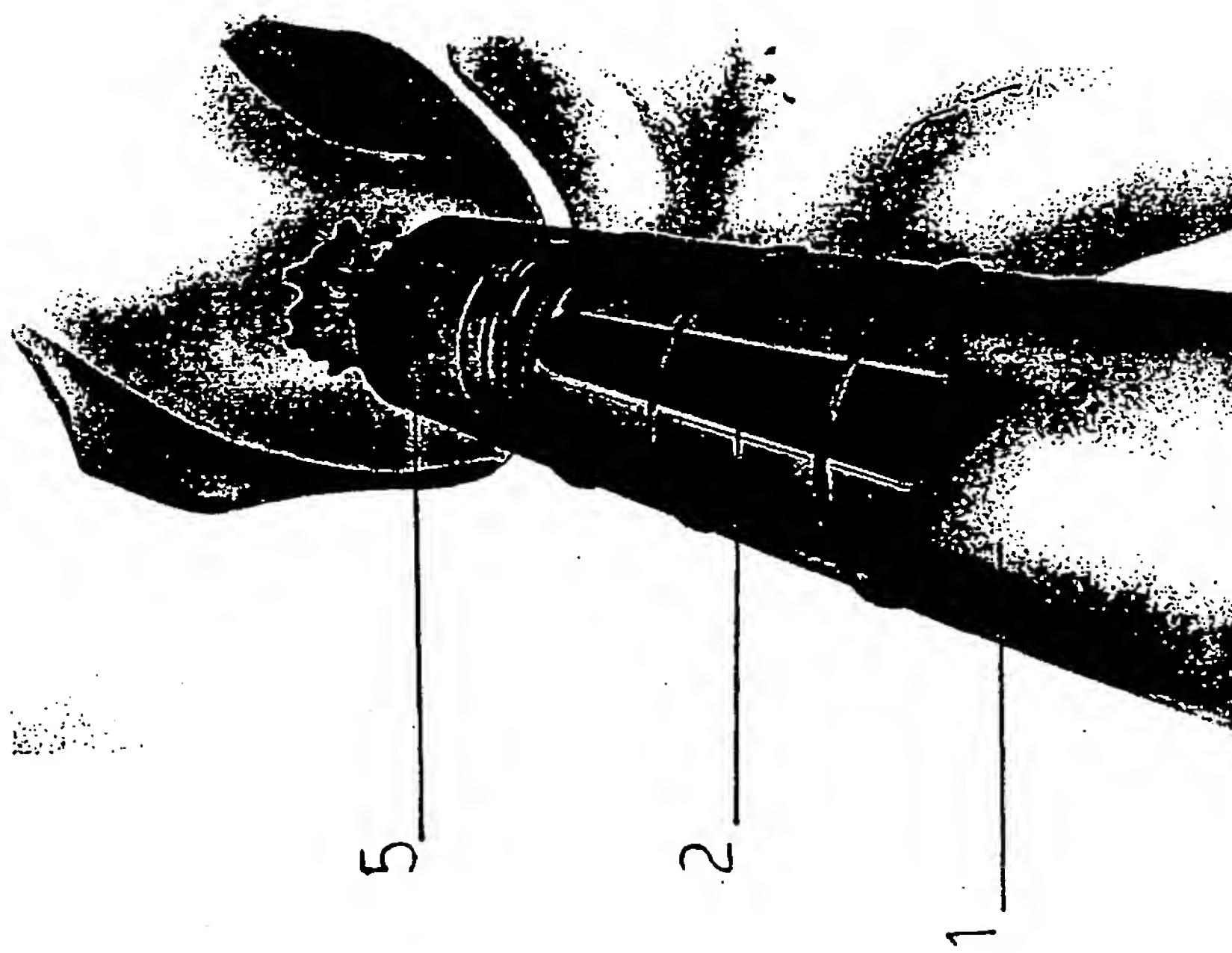


FIG. 6 (I)

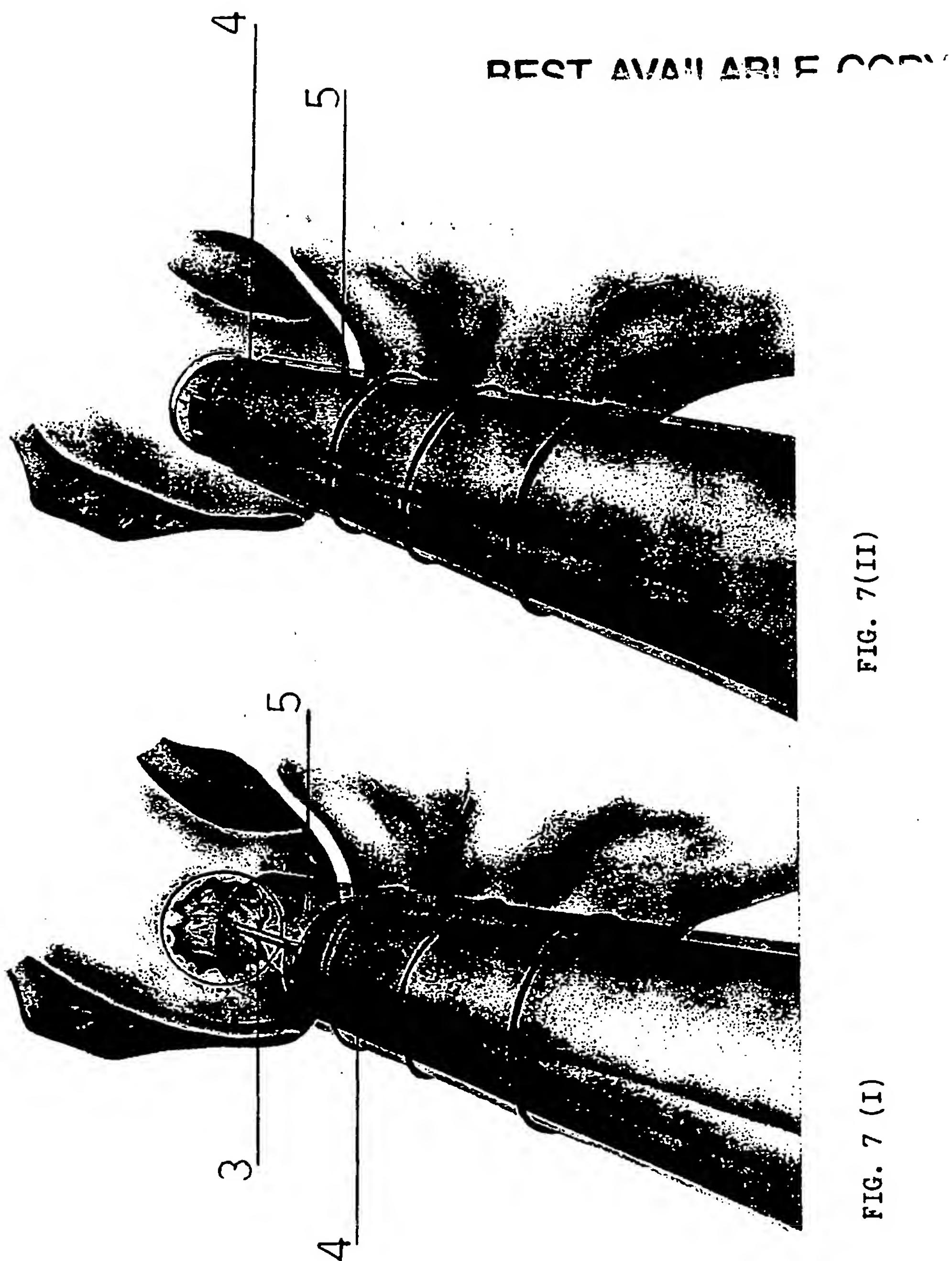


FIG. 7 (I)
FIG. 7 (II)

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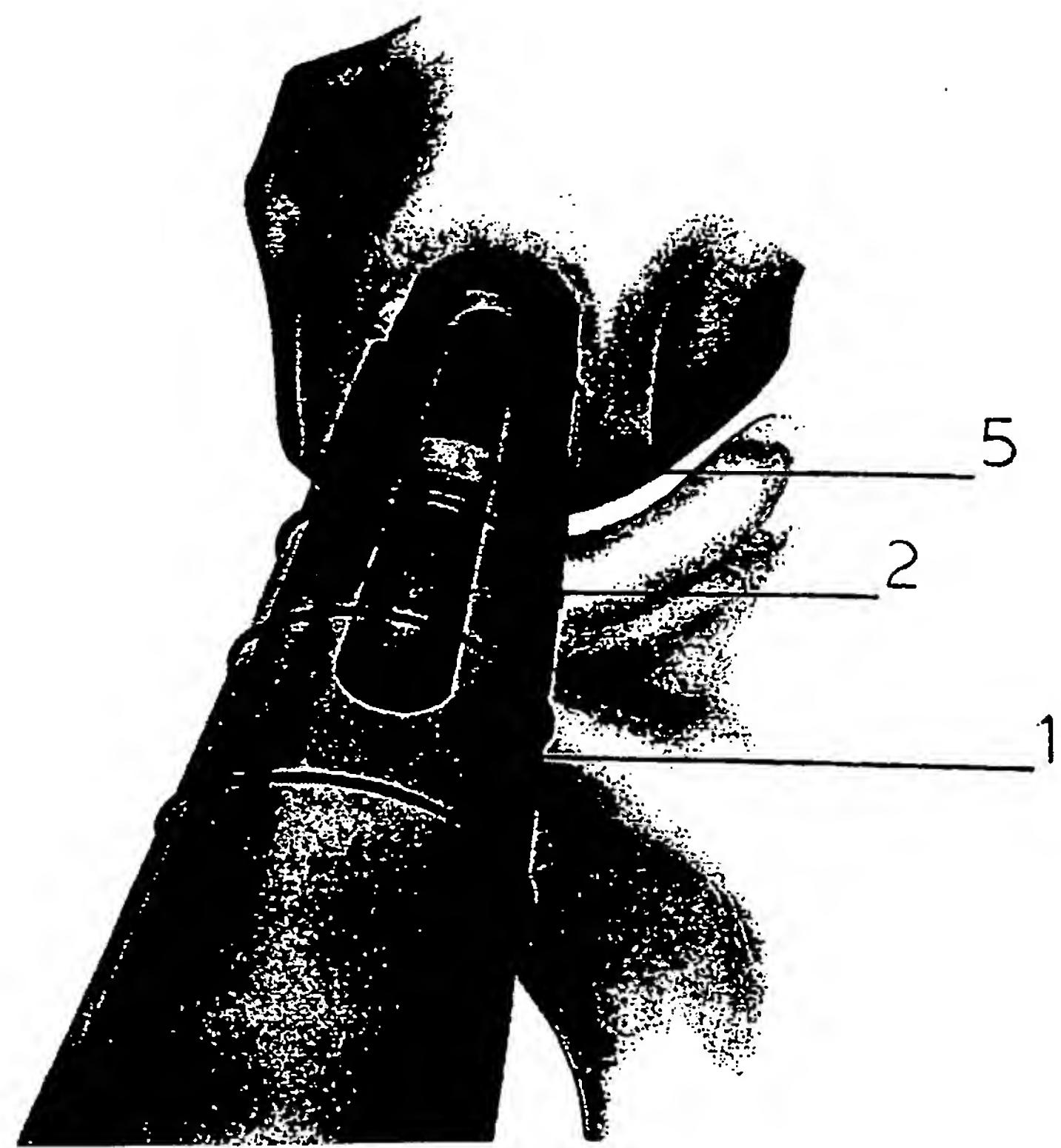


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 01/15341

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61L27/20 A61L27/38 A61L27/26 A61F2/46 A61B17/32

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61L A61F A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, PAJ, EPO-Internal, COMPENDEX, BIOSIS, MEDLINE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 00 37124 A (CALLEGARO LANFRANCO ; PASTORELLO ANDREA (IT); RADICE MARCO (IT); FI) 29 June 2000 (2000-06-29) claims example 10 ---	1-27
X	WO 99 65534 A (CALLEGARO LANFRANCO ; PASTORELLO ANDREA (IT); RADICE MARCO (IT); FI) 23 December 1999 (1999-12-23) claims ---	1-27
A	US 5 919 196 A (BOBIC VLADIMIR ET AL) 6 July 1999 (1999-07-06) the whole document ---	16-27
A	US 5 921 987 A (STONE KEVIN R) 13 July 1999 (1999-07-13) the whole document ---	16-27
	-/-	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

3 June 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/06/2002

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Muñoz, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 01/15341

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 00 09179 A (VERIGEN TRANSPLANTATION SERVIC) 24 February 2000 (2000-02-24) the whole document ---	16-27
T	MARCACCI M ET AL: "Arthroscopic autologous chondrocyte transplantation: technical note." KNEE SURGERY, SPORTS TRAUMATOLOGY, ARTHROSCOPY: OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE ESSKA. GERMANY MAY 2002, vol. 10, no. 3, May 2002 (2002-05), pages 154-159, XP002200866 ISSN: 0942-2056 the whole document -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 01/15341

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